## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

COPPICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy-\$7 per THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—II per
THE WEERLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 64
mits per copy, or 81 per annum; the European Edition
to per annum, to any part of Great Diliam, and 85 (e any
ort of the Continum; both is inclina. The postage,
FOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing
mortant news, inclined from any quotiers of the world;
of used, will be restricted from any quotiers of the world;
of used, will be restricted from the postages.

ALL ETTERS by mail, for Subscriptions, or toth
discriptions, or toth
discriptions of the postage will be deseed you to money remitted.

FO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications,
to tretum those rejected.

DUERTISEMENTS renewed every morning.

JOB PRINTING exceuted with neatness, cheapness,
and despatch.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery-Monte-CRISTO.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-My PRECIOUS BET-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Lames Beware-Gr BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street.-School of

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-A Monning BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-Child of the

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway

PELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AV-

New York, Monday, May 5, 1851. Meeting of the Secession Convention in Charleston, S. C .- The North and the

South. Two important conventions are about to assemble in this country, the avowed object of which is to dissolve the union of this great and powerful conbederacy. We refer to the States Rights Convention in Charleston, South Carolina, which commences to-day; and the Abolition Convention in Syracuse, New York, which will begin on the 7th inst. Strange as it may seem, these conventions, although they originated in principles diametrially opposed to each other, unite in one common object-the disruption of the American republic. The deliberations of both will be of the g eatest weight and importance, and cannot fail, we think, to widen the breach which now exists between the

North and the South. It cannot be supposed for a moment that the majority of the people of South Carolina are not in carnest in what they are doing. He who thinks dif-Brently deceives himself. They have counted the consequences in every point of view, and have arrived at the deliberate conclusion to secode from the Union, on the ground not only that it is their interest to do so, but that honor demands it, in conse quence of the North having violated the constitutien and the terms and conditions on which the confederacy was formed. In a speech recently de-Evered by one of the most prominent men of South Carelina-the Hon. R. B. Rhett-the speaker went into close calculations respecting the value of the Union, in dollars and cents, and pictured the benefits which would flow from secession. He urged the people, with all the eloquence of which he is master, secode from the Union at once; and attempted to prove that, by forming treaties with foreign pewers, who would be glad to be connected with that State on account of her commerce, their wealth and presperity would be enhanced. We suppose he alluded to England. There is no doubt that that nation would very willingly enter into such a treaty with South Carolina, or any other Southern State, and would favor secession and dissolution, for the purpose of forming such a connection.

There is, then, agitation for the dissolution of the Union going on at both the North and the South. The press of each are fanning the flame. In the North, the Evening Post, the Tribuar, the Courier and Enquirer, the Albany Evening Journal, the Boston Atlas, and other journals, are preparing the public mind for the repeal of the Fugitive Slav law of the last session of Congress. The Union may be said to hasg upon that measure; and the repeal of that measure, or its agitation, will be the beginning of the repeal of the Union. The fact is, the whole subject of slavery has sunk so deeply in the public mind, that nothing but a foreign war could divert the thoughts of the people from it. It is the great question of the day, North and South. Agitation is continued at the North, although it is injurious to our commerce and pecuniary interests. The Southern trade of Boston has been diminished to an extent of probably one-tenth; and now that Mr. Sumner has been elected to represent Massachusetts in the Senate at Washington, we would not be surprised to see another diminution of twenty-five per cent before another year shall have elapsed. The Price Current of that city, sets down the present average depreciation at twenty-five per cent on all factory stocks. If this should continue, the consequence will be, that real estate in that city will de crease in value, manufacturing stock in Lowell will fall further in price, and the shipping of Boston, New Hedford, and other towns, will suffer in proportion. By a dissolution of the Union, all these interests would be utterly prostrated, and the very means of Northern and Eastern prosperity would be transferred to England, our great and only rival, of any magnitude, in the world. From the tone of public opinion in certain portions of the Southern States, the indiction of such a punishment on the North would meet with approbation. It would be considered a just and well merited retribution for our interference with what ought not to concern us, and over which we cannot exercise any constitu tional control. If the North will continue invading the sanctity of the Southern hearth, and steal ing from the South their property, the South sould retaliate by destroying the trade and commerce of the North, by giving both to Great Britain Secession would effect this, and the manner in which Mr. Rhett recently speke, induces us to suppose that overtures have already been made by some secret agent of Great Britain, to form a treaty with any lowling Mate, and that that fact has a great deal to do with the movement now in operation in South Carolina. It is demonstrable that, if the American Union were to sentinue in force, and this confederacy to continue intact, the commercial supremacy of England would the destroyed in the next twenty-five years. With a gigantic national debt pressing on the energies of the people, and a costly and extravagant givernment to support, they could not, in the nature of things, compete with the United States, as now or ganized. We have already had evidence of this With the repeal of the navigation laws, we see a portion of the carrying trade, which for centuries has been monopolized by Great Britain, pass into the hands of American merchants. This is only the beginning of the decline of England as a com-

But, even in a sectional point of view, what would the North be without the commerce of the South Let it be taken away from us, and two-thirds of our shipping would rot at the wharves. Give it to Great Britain, and that power would defy the world, and we would become, in fact, nothing but dependencies apon her. Nothing but a foreign war, the aproot ing of abolition, and the return of the people of the North to reason, can prevent this catastrophe .-Rome attained her imperial power by foreign war. But for Carthage she never would have become the mistress of the world. We, however, cannot go to war with any great foreign power, for the best of all reasons—that all are so much dependent upon us that we could not force any one of them into a war with us In times past, England has been our Carthage in she Punic wars; but the day is gone by when she would engage in hostility with us. She would, how-

mercial power, and the commencement of the supre-

macy of the United States.

ever, gladly do by intrigue what she could not accomplish in any other way. By secretly encouraging the secession spirit in the South, and sending members of Parliament to agitate for abolition is the North, and thus producing a dissolution of the Union, she could, by treaty, step in and possess herself of the prize, without expending a dollar, except in secret service money to her Southern agents, Thompson from the Tower Hamlets.

This is the present condition of the United States With such a dark prospect before us, is it not time for fanaties and ultras to pause and deliberate upon the state of the republic ! Is it not time for the friends of the Union to move?

PIRATICAL EXPEDITIONS TO CUBA.-By our correspondence from the South, particularly from Georgia, we learn that unusual movements have been taking place. There seems, however, to be more reason for believing that the real expedition towards Cuba is to move from Georgia, or Jackson ville, Florida, and that the other shows of armed forces and munitions of war, are mere ruses to mis lead the governments of Cuba and the United States. We cannot believe that the expedition was intended to sail from Texas. Galveston, besides being too remete, would be a bad point for embarkation, for the pirates from there would be liable to meet the Spanish and American cruisers. Most likely, therefore, the coast of Georgia is the locality selected; because Lopez, and his chiefs and asso ciates, have been reported to be in that part of the country. The New Orleans branch of the expedition has amounted to nothing but to put the government on a wrong scent, while it is doubtful whether General Quitman has anything to do with the scheme, for we find that he was invited to a public dinner about the time that the expedition was to have sailed, and, also, that he is about to run again as a candidate for Governor of Missis-

Under all the circumstances, we believe that neither New Orleans, Gavelston, New York, or other stations named, are points where the pirates are disposed to enter upon their lawless enterprise. Georgia is a region which is most likely to give the most sympathy to the design, and those engaged in it. It will be remembered that when Lapez returned from his attack on Cardenas, last year, he was received by the people of Georgia more as a cor queror than as a coward, and that he has had more reason to anticipate aid and assurances such as he desires, in that neighborhood, than from any other locality in the United States. All these attempts, however, to raise and start upon an expedition, wherever they may be, spring from one source-the indolence and inefficiency, heretofore, of the government at Washington. Mr. Fillmore is an amiable man; but he has never exhibited, even in New York, where he is best known, anything like original courage. He is, undoubtedly, without any useful energy, and altogether more timid than any President who has been called to preside over the destinies of this country. The conduct of the cabinet and Mr. Fillmore, in allowing Lopez and his piratical assoclates to escape, under the apparent exhibition o federal authority, at New Orleans, has confirmed our opinion of the weakness of the President as the xecutive of a great people, and has furnished, moreover, fresh occasion for foreign marauders and pirates to renew their lawless attempts to involve us and a people with whom we have a treaty of peace and amity, in serious and expensive difficul-

This weakness and neglect of the government, at New Orleans, is identical and parallel with the same inefficiency of duty displayed in the first fugitive slave case in Postor, where a handful of men robbed the government of a prisoner in its custody. The Fugitive Slave law was broken with impunity in Boston, and the neutrality law of 1818 perfectly set at defiance in New Orleans by foreigners, wh did not hesitate to seek, after an act of wanton and unprovoked piracy, the hospitalities of the coun try. We presume we shall have still more evidences of imbecile government at Washington Even those who have recently been arrosted in this city-and who may be indicted by the Grand Jury during the present month-will probably be per mitted to escape, no matter what may be the character of the evidence against them. This, too, is the popular belief-all arising from the opinions entertained of the strength of Mr. Fillmore's admi-

The fact is that nothing is expected of the go vernment. Mr. Webster is the only man in the cabinet who has any nerve, and who can be depended upon in a great emergency; and even his power is paralyzed by the intrigues and tricks of the aboli tionists in the cabinet, and by the listless indolence of the President himself, who permits himself to be led away by those whom he has called to his counsels, who are constantly working against him-the One-Eyed Thompson in the political laboratory plotting more mischief and making more experiments than will be explained in a quarter of a century. It is too bad. We do not like to see an amiable man entirely used up.

DANIEL WERSTER COMING TO NEW YORK .- Several of the journals down town, of small circulation, have published an invitation to Daniel Webster to visit the metropolis. It is signed by six or seven thousand persons, including merchants, mechanies, bankers, shippers, traders, lawyers, clergymen, and, in fact, all classes and condition all kinds of political parties. The invitation has been given ostensibly on account of the gross insults attempted to be east upon the Secretary of State by the Legislature at Albany and by the board of Aldermen of Boston. One or two of the abolition papers down town, which are supported by the Southern merchants in a very generous manner, it seems, object to the terms in which this invitation to Mr. Webster is couched, and even deny that the action of the Senate at Albany, and of the Alderen at Boston was intended as an insult to Mr. Webster, in those cities. There can be no doubt, however, of the truth that both bodies, in their outrageous treatment of the Secretary of State, were guided by the same spirit which has dictated the Seward journals to speak of the great statesman as a coput mortuum. The public will not forget that one of these abolit onists spoke of t avelling with "the remains of Daniel Webster." But there personal matters form not the most in-

teresting foint of consideration. The great fact that Mr. Webster has been invited, almost in an instant, by nearly ten thousand citizens, to come to the city and to address the country on the great topics of public policy, speaks loudly to the na tion. Both democrats and whigs have united in the movement, and the only apposition to it has sprung up among the abolitionists, Sewardites, and those who have advocated doctrines which only tend towards the disunion of the States. One feature of great significance as to the future is the fact, that while neither the whigs of the Broniway House, nor the democrats of Tammany Hall, can raise two hundred persons at any public meeting, which they may call for party purposes, the name of Daniel Webster is sufficient to conjure, in a day or two, about ten thousand citizens, to listen to subjects pertaining to the great future of the country. But, if we could only add the name of Henry Clay, instead of ten thousand, we might have twenty, thirty, forty, fifty thousand signatures to a requisition for the presence of these two great statesmen, though opposed to the schemes and outrages designed by the minions of Seward, Van Buren, and Weed. Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster are statesmen in fact. Mr. Webster is nothing in the Cabinet, for he is hampered and controlled by abolition intriguers on the one hand, and remains unstimulated to action by the indolent indifference of the President on the other, while the One-Eyed Thompson site, like an incubus, on the very bowels of the Cabinet, and keeps it in a state of night-more. Otherwise gituated, Mr. Web ster would be useful; and, while we do not defend all he has said and done for twenty-five years past, yet

we perceive that he is truly in that position now

which may well turn towards him the grateful fervor of a mighty and generous people-and, were the names of Clay and Webster united and associated, outside of all party trammels and beyond the reach of the common organized corruption of the times, the masses of the people would unite and associate upon them in grand and effective action, from the frontiers of New Brunswick to the waters of the Rio Grande-striking a blow at treason and traitors, from which no political action on their part could ever recover them.

Indeed, indeed, there will be a meeting when Mr. Webster arrives in this city; and the old factions of whigs and democrats will be crushed, when the giant heart of the mass of the people is aroused to make one vast struggle for patriotism and the

WATER CURE IN PENNSYLVANIA.-The curative properties of water are becoming generally acknowledged in every part of the country, and new establishments are daily springing into existence. None of these, however, are superior to the Institute at Willow Grove, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania Dr. Schieferdecker is at the head of this highly popular establishment, and his success in curing diseases has been extraordinary. Willow Grove is beautifully situated in a rural district, where the invalid may derive, from the pure air of the country, exhilaration to give elasticity to his spirits, while he will derive from the skill of the physician the best of counsel and advice to restore the enfeebled or diseased frame to health. The regulations of the establishment, which are noticed in the advertisement, are such as to promote the comfort of those who seek the benefits of that elegant estab-

#### May Term of the Court of Sessions

The Court of Sessions will organize, for its May term, to-day. The menth of May generally brings a busy term, as it is always desirable to dispose of every case on the calendar before the warm weather comes on. The Court devotes its time during the warm weather, as much as possible, to trying prison cases-a most humane arrange

During the May term Cryder and McKay will be called upon to answer to an indictment charging them with obning about \$3,000 worth of Milwaukie and Mississippi bonds by false pretences. This is the same Cryder and McKay case which has excited so much interest in the city during some weeks past, pending the examination before the magistrate. Oakes Tirrell and John Oniney Adams are also to be tried for obtaining a large quantity of real estate and merchandlse by false pretences. The parties to both the above suits have heretofore hold such positions in society, that the trials will be watched with great interest.

There are on the calendar two cases of manslaughter. Thomas Donnevan and Charles Vinester are to be tried for causing the death of a poor fellow at a house in Cherry street, by inducing him to drink two pints of brandy. A werean named Ann Mehan is also to take her trial for manslaughter, in causing the death of a servant girl, by inhuman treatment. The trial of John Graham and Dewit C. Graham, for violently assaulting Mr. James G. Bennett in Broadway, last November, is set down for the second week of the term. Whether Mike Murray, the accomplice of Graham, and the person who interfered with the officer of police who arrested the assailants, will be tried at the same time, we have not learned. Thieves burglars, assailants, in the usual variety of criminality. will, for the most part, complete the list of persons to be dealt with at the present term. The bench will be occupied by City Judge Beebe, and Aldermen Griffin and

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.-The American Asociation for the Advancement of Science will meet at Cincinnati, to-day, and continue its sessions during the week. Every preparation has been made for the accomodation of delegates, and it is likely there will be a large attendance. The proceedings will, doubtless, be inte

From Cavion and the Care of Good Hore .- The bark Regutta, Capt. Fratt. arrived yesterday from Point de Galle, Ceylon, via the Cape of Good Hope, but her intel ligence from those parts was anticipated by the steam

The R. brings from Cevien uine elephants one Brahms bull, two bon constrictors, one monkey, and one porcupine. She sailed from Ceylon with eleven elephants, but two died on the passage.

### Very Late from the West Indies. ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN STEAMER GENERAL Z TAYLOR, AND THE BRITISH STEAMER MERLIN.

The steamers Gen. Z. Taylor, Capt. Spinney, arrived

yesterday, from Kingston, Jamaica, whence she sailed

n the 25d ult., and the Merlin, Capt. Sampson, from Rermuda, whence she sailed on the 28th. The marine news will be found under the proper head Annexed is the miscellaneous intelligence.
[From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, April 22.] We had sent to us yesterday a mess of Irish potatoes he produce of Bornuda seed, of a most excellent qual

preduced, were dug up last May, kept till January, wher they were cut up and planted in the customary way They ripened in ten weeks from the day of planting, and were ready for sale at a period of the year when this os-culent commands the highest price in the markets of the

culent commands the highest price in the markets of the United States.

[From the Bermudian, April 23.]

The second reading of the bill to provide a salary for the minister of the Presbyterian church in these Islands, was carried on Menday last, in the House of Assembly. The bill passed through a committee of the whole House on same day, and was adopted and ordered to be engrossed. The House, by a large majority, voted the sum of Afto a yearns a salary, in aid of the support of the Presbyterian minister. This etipend is an Increase by Afto of the salary formerly paid, and has been made in consideration of the augmented duties of the minister of that church.

It is with bleaunce we mention that the Airistoniched.

that church.

It is with pleasure we mention that the distinguished mani Commander-in-Chief, the Earl of Dundomaid, has recently been premoted to the rank of Admiral of the Eure. His lordship's new flag floated gracefully from the main of the "Wellesley" this morning and was saluted by such vessels of the float as are now in port.

We learn that the Rev. Thomas Smith Weslevan missionary, at present in these is laints, has been appointed by the committee of the parent society to one of their mission stations in the island of Newfoundland.

[Frem the Raishadow Manney Noval as 1

[From the Barbadoss Mercury, March 28.] weather has proved completely dry, occasionally From the Harbadoes Mercury March 28.]

The weather has proved completely dry occasionally unfavorable for sugar manufacture.

The sugar crop is progressing. Scarcely less than 14.000 hogsheads are manufactured, which may be taken as two-fifths of the expected number of hegsheads. The yield of the cane is vastly improved and in some places only 55 to 58 and 00 gallous are reckened to the pot.

Young cane crop is fully established. The weather has not materially affected the growth. The practice of rashing the canes, wherever practicable is now so generally reknowledged, from its benefits preserving the canes, that it is observed by every planter, and the excellent results are familiar to each. Little supplying will be necessary should the usual showers of April be favorable.

All provision crops are taken out of the lami. The prace of every kind is considerably enhanced.

We regret to report the continuouse of the epidemic, known as skin disease, in the shape of varietied. Hany percess are seffering from mumps, both of which diseases provail extensively amongst all classes of the community. Veccination is resorted to, and has manifested its efficacy throughout the island.

A vast increase of trade is reported. Large importations; and every reason to look for long continuance of the same prespectors trade while sugar is soiling.

Janana — A member of the House of Assembly of Jaminica has been expelled his seat he having been found guilty at the Assize, of forgery, while acting as commissioner of public accounts.

The cholera has again broken out in the parishes of Hanever, and also made its appearance in Westmoreland, the disease in each instance proved fatal in about two hours after himsching its victim.

The Kingston Maning Journal say, that Madmme Anna Bibop, with Boethea, and probably Signor Novehi, are expected there in June, to give a series of numical and drematic entertainments.

FROM ST. THOMAS the papers are devoid of anything of

# THE HERALD FOR EUROPE.

MAILS FOR EUROPE AND ASIA, BY THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP HUMBOLDT.

The new American mail steamship Humboldt, Capt. Lines, will leave this port to-morrow, for Southampton and Havre. The New York Herald, printed in French and English, will be published at half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning. Mosers. Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 2 Columbia Buildings, Liverpoot, and No. 17 and 18 Countill, London and Mr. B. H. Revoll, No. 12 Place de in Bourse, Paris, will have copies of the Hennin for sale on the arrival of each steamer. Advertisements will reach us if sent through the same channels. The II's mails will clove at half-past ten o'clock.

Marine Affairs.

THE SHORTEST PASSAGES TO SAN FRANCISCO graphic news informs us that the ship Surprise, Capt. umaresq, arrived at San Francisco from New York, in the unprecedented short space of ninety-six days, which is three days under the celebrated trip of the Sea Witch,

hitherto the shortest ever accomplished.

It is, however, far from problematical, that even the splendid run of the Surprise will not long retain its posi spienaid run of the Surprise will not long retain its posi-tion as the "shortest on record." There are now on the way to the Pacific, and ready to start for that portion of the world, as spiendid vessels as the eye ever rested upon, and commanded by men whose knowledge of their pro-fession cannot be excelled, and each determined to do his utmost to be first in this clipper contest. We give below the following trips from the Atlantic ports to San Francisco, made in and under 120 days:— From New York.

cisco, made in and under 120 days:
FROM New YORK.
Days.

186 Ship Memnon.

196 Ship Senator

106 Ship Wisconsin

1 109 Ship Mandarin

114 Fpra. Research Bosron. Bark Geo. E. Webster. 113 | Pilot boat | Panny | 106 | Bark Geo. E. Webster | 113 |
Bark Racehers	109	Bark Geo. E. Webster	113
Bark Racehers	109	Bark Geo. E. Webster	112
Ship Thos. Watson	112		
Ship Grey Eagle	117	Ship Architect	120
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	119	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey hound	120	120	
Ship Grey h			

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. HERALD.

The statement made in your paper of 34 May, that the Moses H. Grinnell beat the Cornelia, in a race round the Light Ship, is entirely incorrect. The Grinnell did not sail over the ground agreed upon, and has, thereby, lost the race.

ONE INTERESTED ON AND IN THE GRINNELL.

City Intelligence.

Melancholy Stripe in Very street.—Yesterday morning, a young man, by the name of Joseph M. West, residing at the boarding house of Mr. Robert Fair, at No. 64 Vesey street was found lying in his room, laboring under the effects of a powerful dose of opium or morphine, which he had purchased for the express purpose of deliberable taking his own life. under the effects of a powerful dose of opium or morphine, which he had purchased for the express purpose of deliberately taking his own life. Officers De Gee and Mountjoy, of the third district police, were called in, and it being deemed advisable by the family, they immediately conveyed the suffering men to the K.Y. Hospital, where Dr. Church made prompt exertions to bring the stemach pump into requisition, but it was too late, as his pulse and heart had cessed to beat, and in a few seconds he drew his last breath. It appears the deceased was employed in the printing establishment of Mr. Wm. W. Rose. No. 17 Wall street, with whom he had recently had a few words respecting some bill heads which he spelied. In his pocket was found a letter writton and signed by himself, which fully shows that his fatal act was a premediated design for some time previous to his cwallowing the leadily poison. The document commences by saying: "When departing from this world, I wish to leave the print of my pen. I am alive now, but will be dead ere a ray of light is seen by the living." It wish to leave the print of my pen. I am alive now, but will be dead ere a ray of light is seen by the living. He then goes on to state that the language of Mr. Rose worked upon his feelings so much that he believed himself friends and relatives to cheer his wife, in order that the may bear his loss with fortitude. We learn that the unfortunite young man recently married a beautiful young girl in Schenectady, N. Y., where she still resides with her parents. The Coroner will held an inquest upon his bedy this merning.

Bit in Schedeschady, N. t., where she shift recases with her perents. The Coroner will hold an inquest upon his body this morning.

Success by taking Lauraum.—Coroner Geer yesterday held an inquest at the house No. 220 Water street, kept by a Mr. Galingher, on the body of a young woman by the name of Mary Updike, aged twenty-one years, said to be from Boston, where her parents reside, she having arrived in this city a few days since, and took up her abede at the above named premises. It seems that ever since her stay at this house, she has been observed to be depressed in spirits, and very desponding. On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, she proceeded to the drug store of Dr. Abel, situated in Cherry street, and purchased three ounces of landanum, and returned home. Soon after, she administered to herself a very large quantity, with a determination of taking her life. Some time after she was dise svered to have taken polson. Medical aid was procured, but the unfortunate girl expired about eleven o'clock on Sunday morning. A verdict was rendered by the jury that the "deceased came to her death by taking inudanum, administered by her own hands."

Drain at the Enatra Wane Status House.—A woman, orly known by the name of Margaryst, was conveyed to the Eighth ward police station, on Saturday afternoon, having been attacked with a fit at No. 67 Grand street, while engaged at that house whitewashing. Medical aid was procured; notwithstanding, however, on applying all the necessary remedies in such cases, she expired on Sunday morning, about eleven o'clock. Coroner Geer was called to hold an inquest on the body.

Dean Body or an Israny Found.—At four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the dead body of a child was found in Jenes wood, near Third avenne, by Sergeant Cartwright, who took it to the Yorkville station house.

First—At half past nice o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the basement of 254 Front street, occu-

First —At half-past nite o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the basement of 254 Front street, occu-pied by John Moriarty as a trunk shop. It was ex-tinguished by the police, and immates of the house.

ALARM or First.—Vesterday, about twelve o'clock, an alarm of fire proceeded from No. 6 Thames street, caused by a chimney pot taking fire, which was speedily extinguished.

by a chimney pot taking life, which was speedily extinguished.

The Suir Lead of Elemants Arrived.—Yesterday the bank Regatta arrived at this port, in 112 days from the island of Ceylon, having on board nine elephants, one of which is but eight months old, and weared from its dam during the passage. The elephants, together with a Burmere bull, some dozen enormous serpents, and two bear constrictors of 24 feet in length, besides a living porcupine, the first ever brought to this country, are among this collection. The elephants were hunted by Mesers, Stebbins June and George Nutter, accompanied by 169 natives, who were three months in the jungle before they succeeded in capturing them. These animals are to form a part of the great Museum Caravan of P. T. Barnum & Co., who give their first exhibition in Newark to moreow (Tuerday.)

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A BOY, BY A TEACHER IN A

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

NEW YORK, 5th May, 1851.

To the Editor of the Heralde-Having obtaine rather unenvisite notoricty from the gross misrepression. To rus Entron or rus Henatus—Having obtained a rather unenviable notoriety from the gross misrepresentation in your paper of the Boin oils, of an incident which occurred a day or two previously, I trust that you will, in common justice for the injury thus done me-uniquentionally. I would believe—set the matter in its true light, by priving a place in your columns to the annexed letter, sent me by the father the day after he brought his beautiful to school letter.

JOHN GRANT, Ass't Teacher Pub. Sch. No. 3.

JOHN GRANT, Ast Tracher Pub. Sch. No. 3.

New York, April 29, 1851.

Mr. John Grant—Dear Sir:—I regret exceedingly that the chartisement inflicted by you on my son should have obtained so much publicity. The fact of my sending the bey back again to school is a sufficient corroto-ration of this and also that my confidence in you as a teacher is not in any respect shaken or impaired. He ping that under your care and instructions he will progress, and get along with his studies in time to come as well as behas done heretofore, and that all blame and odium which may have been attributed to you in the matter will be dene away with, I am, dear sir, yours, respectfully,
(Signed) ANDREW TAYLOR.

Alfred Carson, the Chief Engineer, and the Election of one of his Assistants.

Election of one of his Assistants.

We perceive, by a rard in your columns, that Alfred Carsen, the hold and fearless Chief Engineer, has entered the lists to effect, if penils, the election of an Assistant Engineer of the hold of the fearless Chief Engineer, and the thick to effect, if penils, the election of an Assistant Engineer on whole the territy in every energyment; and it this has perfectly right. The territy is to a sentent Engineer in the desire of the Chief the engineer of the Chief the engineer of the Chief and the sentence of the Chief and the sentence of the Chief is wholly responsible; hence, all his Assistants about the Chief is wholly responsible; hence, all his Assistants about the country of the Chief Engineer, if an Assistant Engineer is the series of the Chief Engineer, if an Assistant Engineer be considered by the Chief Engineer, if an Assistant Engineer is carried by hestile to the Chief, he might an a gent energy as conduct bineeff at a five at to effect the utter rure receive, we conduct bineeff at a five at to effect the utter rure for the chief and carried and carlied reputation of Affred Caron must not be thus exposed—a man who has devoted his test cays to the welfare of the New Yerk Five Department, also has converned his early manhood to the glory of the destruction of the chief and the content is an exposure of the destruction of the chief and the content is an entire of the destruction of the chief and the content of the chief and the content is an exposure of the destruction of the chief and the ch ments for eighteen successive years, amid the territo's wide-excess conflagrations of the mightiest and wealthing the Western continent.

FIREMAN

syttale in the costume of a gentleman, which has been so difficult to obtain as an elegantly fitting shirt. We can pro-miss, however, that who ever leaves his measure with GREEN, No. I Aster House, will find no shadow of came for complaint when his order is executed. Perfection in the

The Broadway Carpet Establishment.

is, 6d., 2s., 5s., 4s., 5s., per yard—at 10 Bowery, HIRAM ANDERSON S. Three-Ply Stair Carpet, 5s., 5s., per yard Brussels Stair Carpet, Ss. per yard, Egit sensious sales brooms, stocked with beautiful Carpets and Oil Cloths, at low English Imperial Three-Ply Carpeting, for

Stair Carpets, at Wonderfully Low Prices-

ow yers Marzet, St No. 22 Bovery, HIRAM ANDER ON'S Celebrated Chespost Carpot Establishment in the nited States. Three-Fly Carpots 6s. 6d., 7s., 8s., 9s. pe. ard. Greatest bargains over offered. Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye instantly conrts red or gray hair to brown or black. Gourand's Hallan officated Song cares tan, pumples, freckles, emptions, etc. ourgand's Foodes Spatile cradicates hair from upper lips, see, or any part of the bedy-warranted. Gourand's Liquid onge, for pale lips and cleskey, thy White, Bair Restorate, etc., are all found as Dr. FELLX GOURAUD'S old tashiched Laboratory, 67 W. ther street, fact after from rendway! Chilender, 88 South Third street, Philadelphia; manufacture this valuable material into under garments for ladies, sentlemen, and children, of any conceivable texture; uphyre-like for summer, and heavy as the thickest woollen for protection against sudden at mospheric changes, they are unequalled. Persons afflicted with rheumatic pains have derived much benefit from their use. The medical faculty recommend them in such cases as superior to anything else. It is needless to multiply testimony as to their merits, as the following extract from a letter, written by Dr. Valentine Mott, must satisfy the most skeptical:—The texture and fabric of the silk under garments manufactured by Rankin & Ray, are admirable, and reflect great credit on them as the manufacturers, and are an honor to the country. I have been in the habit of wearing silk under garments in the milder parts of our seasons. They are, from my own observation, a very good coast of mail in many cases of wandering threnic rheumatic affections. Spun Silk .- Rankin & Ray, 104 Howery,

Phrenology .- Mr. Fowler will commence

Summer and Winter Cooking Stoves .-Tin and sheet-iron bakers, for burning wood or coal; sum mer furnaces; summer ranges, a new article, for burnin, hardecal; improved summer and winter cooking stoves—large stock, at the lowest manufacturer's prices, wholesale and retail, at the New York Stove Pactory, 353 Grand street opposite Essex Market. Stoves delivered free of charge, Al stoves warranted as represented. N1CHOLAS L. CORT

Housekeepers and all Others in want of Bedding, Bedstends, &c., would do well to call at M. Willard's old established warerooms, 150 Chatham street, corner of Mulberry street, where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his lice, ever offered to the public, consisting of Feathers, Beds, Mattresses, &c. Patent Scres Bedsteads and Cote, wholesale and retail.

Baby Jumpers .- This article has already obtained great celebrity over the Union. Useful, indeed, i is for the nursery. What use would there be for parents t ever attempt to have unbroken happiness in the domesticirele, while a squalling baby is in the fold? Then, if yow would please the very little one, get a Baby Jumper at one and your troubles will be at an end. For sale by the inventor G. Tuttle, at his emporium of fancy goods, 345 Breadway wholerale and retail.

Watts' Nervous Antidote .- The unerring certainty with which this miraculous medicine a diseases, renders it an importative duty of periods to ascertain its control over discably finding out seme one who has been restored to it. Thousands can be found. It groves that all didept dut upon the nervous system. RC Nassau a a bottle, \$9 a dozen. Phalon's Magte Hair Dye, to color the hats

or whickers the mement it is applied, without injury to the hale or skin. It can be wanhed immediately without dis-turbing the color, and has no had after. It is applied, or solid, at Phalon's Wig and Toupee manufactory, 197 Breadway. For sale in the city and country by druggists generally. "Oriental Skin Preserver."-This valua-

able Cosmetic, which has been introduced to the public b Mr. George Lea, is held in high estimation by the latins. For preserving the skin from tan and freekles, removing a roughness and reducess, and cutaneous cruptions, it is un arranses. All the theatried profession us it is un-arranses. All the theatried profession us it, and find the beautiful preparation. Be sure and buy at the Drug store, all Breadway, concer of Howard street, and you will get the genuine.

Hyatt's Life Balsam is an unfailing curative for the worst forms of Scrofu'a, King's Evil, Erysipelas, Rheumatiem, Neuralgia, Dyspopia, Plies, Fiatula, and all eleases flowing from impure blood, no matter how tainted the system has become. The proof—Mr. R. Holly, 125 Orchard street, was under treatment in the New York Hospital, Eroadway, six menths, for a dreadful uleer, six inches in diameter. All that the able physicians in that institution could do did not arrest the disease, and, at the ond of the six months. Mr. H. left the hospital, and commenced with the Life Balsam. Three bottles carriedly healed the nicer, and restored him to health. Another, the Hon. J. V. D. Fewler, 198 Starten street, was, in August lact, stretchen with the innesten in the birs, highs, and legs, constitutions, while the knee clotter of the ground. The usual drags were resorted to, but gave no relief. He then tried the unfalling life Balsam. Relief came with the first bottle; three bottles restored him to vigorous health. Principal office, 145 Ecwery, between Grand and Broome streets, 75c, por bottle. Hvatt's Life Balsam is an unfailing cura-

Startling Discovery .- The other day, whilst walking on the street, we were much surprised by a gentle-man correlessly tapping us on the shoulder, whom we had just passed. At first we did not recognize him; but when he told us he wanted to pay us a small bill, we discovered it to be an old frierd, who had been using Bogle's Electric Hard Dye and Hyperion Fluid on his bair and whitekers. The effect Dye and Hyperion Fluid on his hair and whishers. The effect produced was no different, and his appearance so much improved, that we should not have known him if he had passed us a hundred time. These who wish to change impurfaction a of this kind, we would recommend to surchase these articles.—Botton Bee. Sold whelesale and retail by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street; Ruchton, Clark & Co., 273 Broadway; Cary & Co., and Brigham & Day, Pearl street.

#### MONEY MARKET.

The stock market has not experienced any change of importance during the past week. The variations in es have only been to a triffing extent, and the opera tions have been almost entirely confined to the regular street speculators. Fancy stocks are held in such large iots and controlled by such small eliques, that there is very little probability of a rise, or of a decline. The brokers do not feel much disposed to let prices down to attract outsiders, and it will be very difficult to get prices much above those now current, without more specula tion than exists at this moment. For sometime past steeks have been accumulating in Wall street. Outsider have realized; and as the brokers take all that offers at some price, they have been increasing their supply, and now find no demand to relieve them from the weight pressing so heavily on their hands. Most of the leading railroad securities are good investments at present prices and, if they were better distributed, there would be les variation from day to day in the market value ; but the brokers do not like to lock up their capital for any length of time, in any investment, no matter how productive it may be. They want activity, and can only make their business as profitable as desired by continued changes. By speculations they realize a difference of ten, fifteen and twenty per cent, in perhaps as many days; and it is only by purchasing the fancies at low prices, and selling them at high prices, that small capitals answer the pur poses of great ones. Money in Wall street is never idle. The legal rate of interest is too small to satisfy specula tors, and great risks are therefore taken with impunity, when large profits are in the prospective.

It no doubt seems strange to a large class of capitalists. that, with the abundance of money, the low rate of interest, the case with which credit can be obtained upon the most ordinary securities, and the large amount of stocks of all kinds pressing upon the market, there is not more activity among speculators; but to those acquainted with the movements in fancy stocks, the existing state of things does not appear extraordinary. The fact is, speculation has exhausted itself. For more then twelve months the stock market was one scene of excitement. For the time, the fever raged with the greatest intensity, and an enormous indution in prices was realized. Outsiders, who were attracted early in the movement, made handsome profits on the rise, and many closed up their operations before the reaction commenced. These who came in late, of course were made the victims, and found themselves saddled with large lots of stock, at high prices, with a daily depreciation of two and three per cent staring them in the face every turn. At that time the brokers were pretty well cleaued out. As the market dropped and outsiders were compelled to realize, the brokers were obliged to take in, and a fall of ten and fifteen per cent in some of the fancies, has given them a greater supply than they want. The question now is how to get rid of them. Outsiders, who made money by the rise last year, do not appear disposed to pure at present prices, and those who lost money by the fall this spring, have not the means to come in at any stage of the market. The brokers, therefore, have no alternative but to hold on and bide their time. It is impossible to tell when an upward movement will commence. One may take place in a week, and it may be months before one is realized. It is pretty certain that if the brokers can help it, there will be no deprecia tion of consequence. Any decline would fall upon them, and they are so deeply interceted in an inflation that no effort will be left ubtried to bring about such a desirable result. Railrand stocks, generally, stand upon a firm foundation. The returns of traffic and travel for April, so far as received, show a very satisfactory in crease, compared with the corresponding month last year, and it appears to us that holders of this class of securitles will have little difficulty in sustaining the present market value. On the contrary, there is a wide margin for improvement in some of them; but whether it will be severed immediately or not, is a question of no particular importance to any but those who are compelled to

The amount of treasury notes cutstanding on the 1st instant was \$180,411 64, of which \$136,911 64 was of the several is nes prior to July 22, 1846. These notes bear merely a nominal rate of interest, and are used for financial purposes in different parts of the Union.

The expertation of specie from this port, during the past week, was as amagged :-

\$161,200 3.017

\$418,021 The shipments during the previous week amounted to \$1,028,534. Total shipments from January 1st to May 3d, 1851, \$8,106,719. This week the shipments are likely to be very large-equal to those of week before last. The steamships Humboldt, for Havre, and Asia, for Liverpool, will take out large amounts. We have reports of the arrival of a large amount of gold dust at Panama, from San Francisco, but none of it has yet reached this port. here are three or four steamers due from Chagree, and we shall soon know pretty near how much gold dust they will bring. We shall probably have reports of the recelpt of two or three times as much as the steamers on

the Pacific brought down. The annexed statement exhibits the quantity of certain

articles exported from this port during the week ending the 3d inst. distinguishing the destination and exten shipments to each place :--

the 3d inst., distinguishing the destination and extent of shipments to each place:—
Commerce of this Port of New York—Werkly Exponse.

Landon—Beef. tierces, 200; naval stores, bbls., 2,636; flour, bbls., 1,521; furs and skins, packages, 189; manufactured tobacce, ibs.,23,500; cheese, lbs.,5,586.

Liverpool.—Cotton, bales, 1,109; flour, bbls., 3,545; bacon, lbs., 143,497; lard, lbs., 105,688; sperm oil, gallons, 6,576; whale oil, gallons, 1,563; naval stores, bbls., 1,009
manufactured tobacce, lbs., 43,291; corn, busines, 55,722; wheat, bushels, 25,270; cedar, logs, 100; staves, 16,200; clocks, cases, 82; whalebone, lbs., 5,628; leaf tobacce, 1,564; beef, tierces, 754; tallow, lbs., 30,897; brooms, cases, 10; drugs and acids, cases, 8; logwood, tons, 183; fusice sticks, 2,822; raw do, cases, 35; musk, oz., 3,600; linen, thread, cases, 13; palm oil, casks, 31; lignumvitæ, tons, 51; Hull—Naval stores, bbls., 1978.

Haure.—Cotton, bales, 1,791; bartk, hids., 25; whalebone, lbs., 6,558; rosin, bbls., 1,243.

Roskile.—Staves, 36,000; fish roes, bbls., 133.

Russia.—Cotton, bales, 320; maval stores, bbls., 304; sperm oil, gallons, 412; dyewoods, tierces, 102.

Hamburg.—Cotton, bales, 230; maval stores, bbls., 304; sperm oil, gallons, 412; dyewoods, tierces, 102.

Hamburg.—Cotton, bales, 230; maval stores, bbls., 229; leaf tobacce, bales, 30; do, cases, 80; sprints turpenting, gallons, 2,654; rice, casks, 57; catra, quercitron bark, bexes, 160; pot ashes, casks, 83; shoe pegs, lbs., 10 extra logwood, cases, 100; redwood, pieces, 583; logwood, tons, 33.

Bremen.—Cotton, bales, 848; whale oil, gallons, 78,490;

wood, tons, 53.

Bremen.—Cotton, bales, 848; whale oil, gallons, 78.450; leaf while bone, ibs., 13.654; naval stores, barrels, 2.725; leaf tobacco, cases, 511; hops, iba., 25.456; beef, barrels, 190; donr, 300; rice, casks, 52; pot ashos, 163; wax, ibs., 3.145; cdar, logs, 120 foreign tobacco, ceroons, 322; extra log wood, cases, 53; fire crackers, boxes, 14; logwood, sticks, 536.

530.
Trieste.—Cotton, bales, 568; oak bark, hhds., 51; naval cree, barrels, 200; sapan wood, tons, 32; Madiera wine allons, 54.

steres, barrels, 200; sapan wood, called splanes, 34.

Portugal.—Staves, 61,500.

British North American Colonies.—Flour, bbls., 4546; perk, 650; corn bashels, 280; wheat, 2000; manufactured tobacco, lbs., 33456; oil clothing, cases, 22; tree mails 1,000; cotten goods packages, 100; rys meal, bbls., 410; corks, bales, 42; choses, lbs., 3570; batter, 1 650; ship bread, linds, 6, bbls. 15; tar, bbls., 6;; brooms, dozens 60; refined segar therees, 20; hides, 200; toa, lbs., 66,170.

Cope Verdes.—Lumber, fact, 80,25; brooms, dozens, 100; lard, lbs., 2588; flour, bbls., 23.

Marico.—Sperm candles, lbs., 1,400; whale oil, gals., 348; blscuit, jkgs., 153; furniture, pkgs., 48; glue, bbls., 7; glassware pkgs., 68; paper, rus., 144; hardware, pkgs., acts, 45; muskets, 100; stoves, 25; axes, doz.

Marica—Sperm candles, lbs., 1.400; whale oil, gals., 348; biseuit. pkgs., 153; furniture, pkgs., 48; glue, bbla., 7; glassware, pkgs., 68; paper, rms., 144; hardware, pkgs., 35; trunks, meta, 18; maskets, 100; stoves, 25; axes, doz., 10; agricultural implements, pkgs., 66; mils., eks., 192; potatoes, bbls., 12; machinery, pkgs., 15; gunpowder, kegs., 100; cloves, bbls., 12; machinery, pkgs., 15; gunpowder, kegs., 100; cloves, bbls., 12; machinery, pkgs., 15; gunpowder, kegs., 100; cloves, bbls., 30; dendjehns, 1.400; exce., bag., 59.

Danish West Indies—Perk bbls., 30; flour, bbls., 81; corn., menl., puns., 40; hoops, bdls., 827; shooks, 69; ell. gals., 101, lard, lbs., 500; chees, tbs., 400; hutter, lbs., 213.

Cuba.—Heops, 12,000; shooks, 1.425; matches, gross, 400; thlow, kegs., 3163; mais, kegs., 5,000; bricks, 60,000 paper, rms., 1.640; cder., doz., 150; brooms, doz., 131; ale-bbls., 25; cement. bbls., 190; manefactured tobacco, lbs., 5,00; lard, lbs., 17,00; pickles, pkgs., 219; preserves, can; 16; pack yarn, pkgs., 83; drugs., pkgs., 87; vinegar, bbls., 40; sulphate of quintine, ozs., 200.

Porte Rice—Ferk, bbls., 150; potatoes, do., 180; flour do., 22; ship-broad, do., 145; do., kegs., 300; corn.meal-puns., 40; do. bbls., 200; hams, lbs., 6,55; lard, do., 11,67; peru-candles, do., 450; ether do., bxs., 625; scap, lbs., 900; lam; oil, gals., 100; paper, reams, 428; dried fish, drums, 60; tarblis., 12; mails, lbs., 3500; cloves, do., 640; pepper, do., 6719.

Brillish West Indies—Manuf, tobacco, 3bs., 5,502; flour.

6,719.

Brilish West Indies—Manuf, tobacco, 3cs, 5,352; flour bble. 850; perk. do. 160; butter, ths., 2,306; cheese, do. 16,50; cern-med. bbls. 624; horses, 20; matches gro. 1832; r fraced sugar, ths., 385; emdles, do., 1600.

Heyti.—Fickled fish. bbls., 165; dried do., cks., 165; perk. bbls., 215; flour, do., 855; Tard. ibs., 2827; manufactured tobacco, do., 6670; demestics, pkgs., 60; lumber, feet. 33,27; butter, ibs., 19,16; cheese, do., 1,576; refined sugar, do., 2225; sonp. bbls. 160; oil. gais, 40; tallow candles brs., 16; rum gals, 235; cordials, cases, 50; indigolis, 160; cheese, 24,250.

Hs., 100; pepper, 2,466.
Brazil — Fleur, bids., 5 271; naval stores, do., 605; domestics, pkgs. 70; wax. lbs. 4802; India rubber goods do. 134; household utensils, pkgs. 60; tacks, bxs. 135; matches, grs. 1560; hardware, pks. 24; paper, reams, 84; blinds and shades, prs. 124; wooden ware, pks. 43; strawhats, doz. 178; mattirdy, rolls, 55; spirits turpenting grks. 594; brooms, doz., 50; trunks, pkgs., 58; segars 22.010; tea. lbs. 2.290.
New Granda — Machinery. pkgs., 9; pistols, do., 19; elothing. do., 27; boots and shoes. do., 28; molasses, gals.

clothing, do., 27; boots and shoes, do., 28; molasses, gals, 762; rope, lba, 1,729; spikes, do., 42,894; mails, do., 5,000; iron, cwt., 75; chains, lbe, 8,239; lard, do., 1,888; hans, do., 967; brooms, dox, 140; naval stores, bbls., 60; lumber, feet, 44,770; cakum, beles, 40; gunpowder, kegs, 280; demijohns, 1,200; sweet oil, baskets, 50; steel, boxes, 42; Argetitae Republic—Rice, bbls., 400; fluor, do., 244; bouber, feet, 24,621; paper, reams, 2,040; sperm candles, lbs., 2,00; scap, do., 2,200; refined sugar, lbs., 47,806; lard do., 2,080.

There is nothing particularly important in this state ent. The destination of shipments from this port is interesting to all engaged in the trade, as it gives them, an insight into the movements of produce, and postthem up relative to the supply of each article likely to come upon each market. We notice a greater exportation of breadstuffs and provisions to ports in Great Britain, than usual. It is curious to see what a variety of articles are shipped from this port weekly. The value is not as great as we could wish, but our exportations comprise many descriptions of merchandise, which, a few years since, we imported in large quantities.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, May 3-6 P. M.

BREADSTUTYS—Flour has not varied materially since our last report. The demand for the Eastern and city rade was fair, and there was also some shipping inquiry. The transactions embraced about 5.500 bbls, superflue transactions embraced about 5.500 bbls, superflue to 2 at \$3 94 a \$4; cmmon to straight State at \$4 12 at \$4 25; mixed to good Western at \$4 25 a \$4 50; good and round hoop Ohio at \$4 37 a \$4 50; pure Genesee at \$4 56 a \$4 68; a fancy Ohio and Genesee at \$1 81 a \$5 6; extra Ohio at \$3 a \$2 25; and extra Genesee at \$5 5a \$6 50. Canadian was more plenty and a triffe eaern was held firmly at \$4 68 a \$4 87 for cemmon to good and \$5 a \$5 50 for fancy, at which there were sales of 1.60 bbls. Bye flour brought full prices for about 150 bbl pure. The stock was light. In corn meal considerabl operations were reported at \$3 12 for Jersey, and \$3 3 for Brandywine. Wheat was in fair supply, and incline to favor of buyers. A parcel of 5,000 bushels hard some white Generic sold at \$1 14 a \$1 14\forall Kge we improving. The receipts were moderate, and the sale reached 10,000 bushels river, at 75 a 76c. Cats advance to 44 a 47c. for Jersey, and 46 a 47c. for Northern, a which there was a good business done. Berley was in active. Two-rowed, in lots, sold at \$1 00\forall In Corn better feeling was manifested, with an active business comprising 35,000 bushels high mixed Western, at 64c new return yellow at 63 a 64c.; and some heated Wester at 62\forall\_{10}.

at 62 kg.

Navat Stories have not been very brisk, but no change can be noticed in rates. The transactions consist of 60 harrels common rosin, at \$1.30 a. \$1.35; 350 do. fine, at \$2.87 a \$3.25; and 200 do. spirits turpentine, at 30 kg. a

Provisions. - Perk .- A speculative feeling prevailed it Provinces.—P47K.—A speculative feeling prevailed it.
the market to-day, and nearly all descriptions have advanced. The argue gate of the transactions reached 2.5co
bils, new mess at \$15 10 a \$15 75, old at\$14 62 a \$14 75,
new prime at \$15 10 a \$13 62 ½; and old at \$12 50 a \$12
75. For f. of enumen quality, was more plenty, and offerdef cacher terms, while prime was scarce, and in denand. About 26 bbls, changed hands, new mess bringto \$2 5 a \$11 50. and orine \$2 5 a \$5 0.0 prime messmand. About 26 bbls, changed hands, now mess bringlag 29 25 a \$11 50; and prime \$5 25 a \$5 60; prime mess
was neminal at \$15 20 a \$16 50; and beef hans at \$15 a;
\$15 20. Cut meats showed considerable bucyancy, with a;
\$15 20. Cut meats showed considerable bucyancy, with a;
\$15 a \$15 a

#### ADVERTISEMENTS MENEWED EVERY DAY. POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE, NEW YORK.-NOTICE.-THE MAILS
per U. S. mail steamer Humboldt, will close at this
office on Tuesday, the 6th inst, at 10½ A. S. Letters for
France, per Humboldt, must be pre-paid, A. deloued mail for
Bressen and the German States, will be made up for the
above steamer, to crose at 10½ A. M.
WM. V. BRADY, P. M.

# PERSONAL.

JAMES PARRY, -INFORMATION WANTED RE-specting the observations of a person of the above mane an Englishman by birth, and a marchi-cutterly trade. Par-ry is apposed to have moved from Baltimore to Brooklyn, L., about the years 1808 of 1807. LOST, &c.

\$40 REWARD.—LOST, IN GOING PROM 70 GRANT birondway, a packet book, custoning two 500 bills, tw 500, a \$5 gold piece, and shout \$50 to smaller notes.

M. M. KINGES, 70 Grand street,

\$55 REWARD-LOST-BETWEEN CHAMBERS of street and South Ferry, or in Atlantic street. Brook in, a liair Necklase, with a gaid cross attached. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at its Pearl street. New York.

LOST-ON THE EVENING OF THE 20TH ULT. A small red moreone Wallet, containing about two hand and any entry dollars-most of it the New York City Funds, notes, and other papers, of no vaine to any one copt the owner. One Hundred Bollars will be given to the person who will return it, at Terrapin Lunch, 216 Broadway, any day this work. LOST.-ON SATURDAY, ABOUT TWELVE O'CLOCK

L OST-ON PRIDAY, MAY 2, ON THE WESTERLY side of Broadway, between Grand and Spring streets two Brooches. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same, or either of them, at the office of S. MAR TINDALE, Jr., No. 12 Wall street. LOST.-LEFT IN A FOURTH AVENUE STACE, ON Friday night, as Ivory Opera Glass, in a drab case the froor will be revarued by leaving it at No. 14 East Eighteenth street.

STRAYED OR STOLEN-PROM THE STABLE, NO. 4 of Great Jones street, a young red-haired Terrior Beg, with a leather stray on his seek, A suitable reward will be pail or returning him to the stable.

#### \_\_\_\_ HOTELS.

PAVILION. NEW BRIGHTON.—THIS ESTABLISH, ment will be opened for the senson on Welnesday, the 7th last. The propriets will be happy to obtain the arrangements with parties who may desire to favor him by making their summer residence. He can always be found on the promises. There are still several suites of spartness and are also rooms divergaged.

New Brighton, May 5, 1851.